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REPORT ON

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL

A Communist Lobby



DECEMBER 7, 1950

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Prepared and released by the
Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

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Anonymous
April 9, 1951

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION



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*Honorable Richard M. Nixon resigned from the House of Representatives on November 30 and became a member of the Senate on December 4, 1950.

REPORT ON
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE
MUNDT BILL
A COMMUNIST LOBBY

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, since its inception, has served as a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against antisubversive legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities, on September 17, 1950, issued a report on the National Lawyers Guild, exposing that organization as a Communist front, and recommending that the Attorney General of the United States place this organization on his list of Communist fronts.

During the progress of this investigation, it was brought to the attention of the committee that there existed between this Communist-front organization and the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill a close organizational and financial relationship.

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill first came into being in June of 1948, when Jerry J. O'Connell registered with the Clerk of the House of Representatives as a lobbyist for this organization. At that time O'Connell stated that he was on loan to the newly formed National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill from the Progressive Party of the State of Washington, and that he was to receive from the Progressive Party a salary of \$125 per week. Traveling expenses were to be borne by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

This information is substantiated by the fact that the quarterly reports of this new organization for the period of June 1, 1948, through December 31, 1949, filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, failed to disclose any expenditure by this organization to Jerry J. O'Connell for salary. However, quarterly reports filed by this organization for the first three quarters of 1950 revealed that Jerry J. O'Connell was retained by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill at a salary of \$100 per week.

The relationship referred to between the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill and the National Lawyers Guild reached an adhesive state in July of 1950. At that time Jerry J. O'Connell was summoned to Washington, D. C., by Robert J. Silberstein, executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild. Jerry O'Connell's transportation from Seattle, Wash., to Washington, D. C., on or about August 1, 1950, was paid by the National Lawyers Guild. This information was obtained as a result of a subpoena issued by the Committee on Un-American Activities and served on the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Washington, D. C., ordering that company to pro-

duce copies of all telegrams charged to the account of the National Lawyers Guild in Washington, D. C., for the months of July, August, and September, 1950. These telegrams were placed into the official record of the Committee on Un-American Activities in an executive hearing conducted on October 19, 1950. This hearing was held in connection with the current investigation relating to the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. The telegrams are identified in this testimony as Wheeler exhibits 1 through 38.

The information relating to Mr. O'Connell's transportation to Washington, D. C., from Seattle, Wash., is established by the telegrams identified as Wheeler exhibits 9, 10, and 11, introduced into the official committee record on October 19, 1950. Wheeler Exhibit 9 is a telegram dated July 18, 1950, addressed to Jerry J. O'Connell, 3216 Fourth Avenue, North, Great Falls, Mont., wherein the following is stated:

Greetings. Essential you take first plane or train here.

SILBERSTEIN.

Wheeler Exhibit 10 is a telegram dated July 26, 1950, to Jerry J. O'Connell at 2415 Monte Vista Place, Seattle, Wash., which is quoted as follows:

Sorry funds not available here. Proceed other plans. Best wishes.

SILBERSTEIN.

Wheeler Exhibit 11 is a telegram dated July 28, 1950, to Jerry J. O'Connell, at 2415 Monte Vista Place, Seattle, Wash., which reads:

Means now available your travel. Telephone me collect today.

SILBERSTEIN.

In addition to subpoenaing copies of telegrams charged to the National Lawyers Guild for July, August, and September, 1950, the Committee on Un-American Activities also subpoenaed the long-distance-telephone toll slips charged to the National Lawyers Guild telephones for the same period. These toll slips were entered into the official committee record as Owens exhibit A-1 through A-81 in the executive session held on October 19, 1950.

Immediately upon his arrival in Washington, D. C., Jerry J. O'Connell established offices in the name of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill at 902 Twentieth Street NW. It is extremely significant that this is the official address of the Washington office of the National Lawyers Guild. The entire facilities of this office were made available to Jerry J. O'Connell as chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. O'Connell immediately began the unrestricted use of the National Lawyers Guild's telegram charge account with Western Union, as well as their telephone account. This is substantiated by the fact that the telegrams subpoenaed by the Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed that, although charged to the National Lawyers Guild, more than 98 percent of them were signed by Jerry J. O'Connell as chairman, National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The telegrams charged to the account of the National Lawyers Guild by Jerry O'Connell, on behalf of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, exceeded \$1,000.

Telegraphic charges during the month of September incurred by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill and charged to the

National Lawyers Guild, totaled \$896.51. As of the date of this report, \$446.51 remains unpaid.

The long-distance-telephone toll slips subpoenaed by the Committee on Un-American Activities revealed that since O'Connell's arrival in Washington the telephone charges placed by the NCDMB and billed to the National Lawyers Guild totaled \$349.34.

It should be noted that the quarterly financial statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the third period of 1950, which covers the months of July, August, and September, discloses that the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill reimbursed the National Lawyers Guild in the amount of \$251.88 for telegraph and telephone charges. Since the total amount of the above bills is not noted in the afore-mentioned financial statement, and the investigation of the Committee on Un-American Activities revealed that the telegraph and telephone charges incurred during this period exceeded \$1,300, it is assumed that more than \$1,000 in telegraph and telephone charges has been or will be absorbed by the National Lawyers Guild.

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, during the course of its campaigns, has engaged in an active working relationship with the Communist Party. Furthermore, the program of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, just as in the case of its recent benefactor, the National Lawyers Guild, directly parallels the program of the Communist Party against any legislation which might tend to curb the influence of communism in America. These relationships are clear upon the examination of an official document of the Communist Party of the United States, which was made available to the Committee on Un-American Activities as a result of a subpoena served on Matthew Cvetic, former undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and was entered into the official record at an executive hearing held on October 13, 1950, as Cvetic Exhibit No. 96.¹ This document was originally obtained, along with many other documents, by virtue of a search and seizure warrant issued in Pittsburgh, Pa. These documents were taken from the headquarters of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh, Pa., located on the fourth floor of the Bakewell Building. This office serves as headquarters for the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley, and is headed by the well-known Communist organizer, Steve Nelson.

The official Communist Party designation of this document is "Discussion Outline for the Fight Against the Mundt-Nixon Bill," issued by the National Educational Department, Communist Party. The document itself is not dated, but within the text of the document there is a reference to an editorial which appeared in the Daily Worker on March 7, 1950. It is apparent therefore that this document was compiled by the Communist Party subsequent to this date. The document instructs Communist organizers and club leaders how to propagandize most effectively against the Mundt-Nixon bill. In connection with these instructions, Communist Party leaders are directed to contact the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill as a source for material and assistance. Specifically, they are directed to contact the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill "for material for mass distribution, speakers, etc." The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill is listed, in company with the Daily

¹ Cvetic Exhibit No. 96 is printed in its entirety in an official committee publication entitled "Exposé of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania—Part 3."

Worker and the Public Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, as a source of material and assistance in their campaign against anti-Communist legislation.

Jerry O'Connell, in performing his duties as a registered lobbyist of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, solicited the help of the Communist Party. This is substantiated by the fact that on September 13, 1950, Jerry O'Connell sent to Henry Winston, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City, a telegram from which the following is quoted:

Also urgently request you wire and secure every possible message from your organization to President Truman to veto this bill after full 10 days' study, and to Senators and Congressmen to sustain veto.

Henry Winston is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and is its organizational secretary. He was recently convicted, in company with 10 other national leaders of the Communist Party in New York City, for conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. The address to which the telegram was sent, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City, is the official address of the national headquarters, Communist Party, USA.

Matthew Cvetic, former under-cover operative for 9 years for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified in executive session on September 28 and October 21, 1950,² regarding the documents which were seized from the Communist Party headquarters in Pittsburgh. Mr. Cvetic's testimony was based on knowledge gained as a result of a 7-year membership in the Communist Party. During this time he occupied responsible positions within the Communist Party of the United States on a local and national level.

Mr. Cvetic testified that the District Committee of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania established a "branch or unit of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill." This branch or unit occupied no office of its own, but worked out of the offices of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh. Mr. Cvetic further testified that petitions and pamphlets published by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill were made available in Pittsburgh for distribution by Communist Party headquarters. He personally participated in the distribution of petitions and pamphlets published by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill at the instruction of Communist Party functionaries in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Cvetic pointed out that the Communist Party would never solicit material for distribution from the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill unless the objectives of that organization and the Communist Party were identical on a given issue. Mr. Cvetic also testified that the officials of the Communist Party in western Pennsylvania referred to the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill as "one of our organizations."

Mr. Cvetic revealed that the strategy and planning of the fight against the Mundt-Nixon bill in Pittsburgh was headed by the district organizer of the Communist Party. These plans were carried out by the Communist Party district committee through the various trade-unions, front organizations, Progressive Party, and other organizations which had been created or captured by the Communist Party in

² Mr. Cvetic's entire testimony of these dates is reprinted in a committee publication entitled "Expose of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania—Part 3."

western Pennsylvania. In line with this phase of Mr. Cvetic's testimony, it is significant to note that Jerry J. O'Connell, as chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, on August 27, 1950, wired Alexander Wright (an identified Communist) at 120 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., as follows:³

McCarran Bill, including Mundt-Ferguson measure, hits Senate floor Tuesday. House takes up Mundt-Nixon-Wood bill also Tuesday. Please get every possible organizational and individual wire and phone call to your Senators and Congressmen Monday and Tuesday to vote against these bills and any substitute. Do your very utmost.

JERRY J. O'CONNELL,
Chairman, National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

Also on September 17, 1950, Jerry J. O'Connell, as chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, wired Alexander Wright, at 120 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., as follows:⁴

Senate has shocked nation with passage of both McCarran and Kilgore bills decreeing thought control and concentration camps for America. This constitutes most revolting, vicious, and destructive onslaught ever made on democracy.

Small opposition pinpoints tremendous task to guarantee Truman veto, and sustain it. Both Houses vote on conference reports including these Mundt-rosities late Friday afternoon. Make sure your Senators and Congressmen get every phone call and wire possible before then. Most important concentrate on veto campaign to Truman, right now, to stop blitz. This campaign must exceed anything ever done before, must go beyond usual wires, letters, post cards. Must include rallies, conferences, petition drives, freedom parades, picketing of major Party and candidates campaign headquarters, representative delegations to Washington where feasible, street meetings, every means possible to arouse American People to danger which is now real not imaginary. Contact every union, community organization, racial leaders and groups, educators, professional people, governmental officers, legislators, candidates, prominent citizens, insisting fight for veto and its sustention by Congress must be Number One order of business, and where possible only business, to get every possible demand on Truman for veto. The chips are down. We must win.

JERRY J. O'CONNELL,
Chairman, National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

At the time the aforementioned telegrams were sent, Alexander Wright was an official of the Progressive Party, Pittsburgh, Pa. Matthew Cvetic, in his testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities in March of 1950, identified Alexander Wright as an active member of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh. Cvetic also testified as follows:

Alexander Wright was assigned by the Communist Party to direct the work of the Progressive Party in western Pennsylvania.

The telegrams sent to Alexander Wright in Pittsburgh, Pa., are indicative of the pattern which Mr. O'Connell followed in his campaign as chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. Similar telegrams were sent to Henry Winston, Ben Gold, John Abt, Harry Bridges, and others identified as members of the Communist Party before the Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. O'Connell also recruited the assistance of the Progressive Party and its officials all over the United States. In addition, he solicited the assistance of organizations which have been officially cited as Communist by the Attorney General of the United States and by this committee. The committee is in possession of a large volume of telegrams and telephone-toll slips which are too voluminous to print at this time.

³This telegram is represented by Wheeler Exhibit 17 in an executive session of the Committee on Un-American Activities conducted on October 19, 1950.

⁴Represented by Wheeler Exhibit 38, executive session of Committee, October 19, 1950.

The committee desires to point out at this time that, in addition to securing the aid of Communists and Communist-front organizations, the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill attempted to secure the assistance of many organizations and individuals whose reputations are above reproach.

This lobbying technique, as demonstrated by Mr. O'Connell, is identical to the technique used by the Communist Party in campaigns of their own. In an attempt to attach respect and prominence to their campaign, they solicit endorsements and aid from prominent and well-meaning individuals and organizations.

A COMPARISON OF THE PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Through official publications, the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill has expressed its position with regard to creating a lobby against the passage of anti-Communist legislation. The high lights of these pronouncements are compared in the ensuing pages with the discussion outline to defeat the Mundt bill issued by the National Education Department of the Communist Party.⁵

COMMUNIST PARTY

1. A Gestapo police state bill to outlaw the Communist Party and destroy all progressive labor unions and peoples' organizations.

2. Bill to outlaw the Peace Movement—Wall Street imperialism wants the Mundt Bill to stop the growing peace movement which has been spurred forward by the announcement to produce the H-Bomb and is finding strong expression in demand for negotiations with the Soviet Union and for the ending of the cold war.

3. The Mundt Bill is the attempt of reaction to crush the movement of the Negro people for civil rights. To defeat the Mundt Bill, it is essential to take up another national issue of civil rights—the fight of the Negro people for civil liberties. The fight against the Mundt Bill is intimately tied in with the fight for an FEPC now. They are in reality two sides of the same fight against the repression of the people and for the maintenance and extension of civil rights. The FEPC issue is being sabotaged by the same forces that are pushing through the Mundt Bill. The fight for FEPC must be renewed. Now is the time for pressing for the widest mobilization around the issue for FEPC NOW—NO MUNDT BILL.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT MUNDT BILL

1. Would put into effect in the United States the infamous Nazi decrees invoked by Hitler when he seized power in Germany in 1933, thus placing the American people under the yoke of "legal" fascism.

2. Would suppress efforts of all organizations, such as the Quakers, to work for peace and spare the world the horrors of an A-Bomb and H-Bomb war.

3. Would label as "subversive" persons and groups active for FEPC and against anti-Semitism, Jim Crow, lynching, and forms of discrimination against national groups and minority groups.

⁵ This document has been printed in its entirety under date of October 13, 1950, and is identified as "Matthew Cvetic Exhibit No. 96" in Exposé of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania—Part 3.

COMMUNIST PARTY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT
MUNDT BILL

4. Effort must be made to link this bill with the fight for peace. That is central. The Mundt Bill is aimed to silence the peace forces. This must be explained clearly to the people. Reaction wants war. The bill would bring war nearer. It should also be linked with relief, rent control, wage increases, etc. In each organization it should be shown how the Mundt Bill would stifle the fight for the needs and demands of these organizations.

5. The Mundt Bill is also the answer of reaction to the miners' victory and to the growing strike movement which is taking place despite and often against the policies and wishes of the labor bureaucrats.

6. Bill not aimed at Communists alone, but at all labor and progressive organizations, particularly militant unions.

7. Curb labor's growing struggles . . .

8. Attempted blitz to destroy the Bill of Rights. If the Mundt Bill becomes law, the Bill of Rights will be dead and buried.

4. Would jail members of groups campaigning for continued rent control, lower rents, and against segregation by declaring such groups are subversive "fronts," thus giving landlords a free hand.

5. Would smash labor unions fighting for higher wages and improved working conditions by means of an appointed, three-man Subversive Activities Control Board with unlimited power under the Act.

6. Would impose severe fines and jail sentences up to life upon leaders of unions, fraternal groups, religious institutions and peace societies for refusal to label themselves falsely as subversive organizations.

7. Would compel unions to surrender their membership lists which, published in antilabor newspapers, would make possible huge blacklists and mass firings.

8. Would outlaw the First Amendment.

FINANCIAL BACKGROUND

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill has filed seven quarterly financial statements with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Regulations of the Lobbying Act. The first statement was filed on July 9, 1948, and the last statement was filed on October 9, 1950.

In reviewing the afore-mentioned financial statements, it was disclosed that \$15,847.26 was received in contributions by that organization during the period from July 9, 1948, through October 9, 1950. Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Regulations of the Lobbying Act, organizations are required to list the source of contributions of \$500 or more. The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, in its quarterly reports, listed the following contributors:

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS
23 West 26th Street
New York City----- \$1, 200. 00

The New York Committee for Democratic Rights is also known as the Provisional Committee for Democratic Rights and the Committee for Democratic Rights. This organization is affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress, which was cited as subversive by Attorney General Tom Clark and the Committee on Un-American Activities.

A leaflet of the Committee for Democratic Rights, entitled "A Call to An Action Conference for Freedom," which was held on May 8, 1948, in New York City, carried a partial list of sponsors. By checking the list, which included 61 individuals, against the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities, it was determined that 14 of the listed individuals were at that time members of the Communist Party. Of that group, also, 32 had been affiliated with from 1 to 10 Communist-front organizations; 13 had been affiliated with from 1 to 20 such organizations; and 8 showed affiliation with more than 20 such organizations. Twenty-four of the sponsors have defended Communists and/or the Communist Party.

Mrs. LUKE I. WILSON
8080 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland..... \$500. 00

According to the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities, Mrs. Luke I. Wilson was listed as a member of the Executive Board of the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in June 1947. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited by the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1940, as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
10, 11 East 51st Street
New York City..... \$500. 00

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was cited as having an "entrenched" Communist leadership in reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities dated January 1, 1940, and March 29, 1944.

From the time of the formation of the UE in 1936 until 1949, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. On November 2, 1949, the national convention of the CIO expelled the UE on the ground that the union had—

fallen into the control of a group devoted primarily to the principles of the Communist Party.

The CIO resolution expelling the UE also stated that—

We can no longer tolerate within the family of CIO the Communist Party masquerading as a labor union.

Since then, the UE has operated as an independent union.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL
11 West 42nd Street
New York City..... \$900. 00

The New York Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill is headed by Isadore Blumberg who, on June 7, 1949, as executive secretary of the New York Tenant Council, signed a statement in behalf of the indicted 12 Communist leaders. On October 14, 1949, 11 of the leaders of the Communist Party, USA, were convicted on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government. Isadore Blumberg was a sponsor, according to the

program, of a dinner held by the American Russian Institute in New York City on October 29, 1944. The American Russian Institute was cited as "subversive" and "Communist" by Attorney General Tom Clark in letters to the Loyalty Review Board released on April 25, 1949.

According to the records of the committee, Isadore Blumberg of the Tenants Council was a member of the Continuations Committee of the Civil Rights Congress. In June 1949, Isadore Blumberg was a sponsor of the conference held by the Civil Rights Congress of New York. The Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Committee on Un-American Activities as—

an organization formed in April 1946 as a merger of two Communist-front organizations—the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—as dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party.

Attorney General Tom Clark also cited the Civil Rights Congress as "subversive" and "Communist" on December 4, 1947, and on September 21, 1948.

In reviewing the quarterly reports filed with the House of Representatives by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, it is noted that the following individuals and organizations received money for services rendered the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill:

ELIZABETH SASULY----- \$359.89 (salary and expenses)

On July 12, 1949, Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly⁶ appeared as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities in connection with the committee's investigation of communism in the District of Columbia. She at that time was asked: "Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" She refused to answer the question on grounds of self-incrimination.

THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, JR. (salary, publicity, and travel)... \$1,180.50

Thomas G. Buchanan, Jr., is legislative director of the Civil Rights Congress, Washington, D. C., and appeared voluntarily as a witness representing the Civil Rights Congress during United States Senate hearings on the Subversive Activities Control Act, 1949. These hearings were held by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on May 18, 1949. During the initial examination of Mr. Buchanan by the subcommittee counsel, he was asked: "Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" Mr. Buchanan refused to answer the question and was thereupon dismissed from the witness stand.

The committee in many instances has had witnesses who, when questioned regarding association with Communists, have denied that Party. However, the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill could offer no such excuse in the case of Thomas G. Buchanan, Jr. Mr. Buchanan, in May of 1948, was discharged from the Washington Evening Star, Washington, D. C., for being a member of the Communist Party. The Worker, Southern edition, of June 27, 1948, carried an article written by Mr. Buchanan entitled "Stand Up and

⁶ Testimony of Elizabeth Sasuly, July 12, 1949, is printed in *Hearings Regarding Communism in the District of Columbia—Part 1*, pp. 743-758.

Be Counted—Out,” wherein he admits Communist Party membership.

GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR. (per diem and expenses)----- \$77.62

The files of the Committee on Un-American Activities reveal that George B. Murphy, Jr., is affiliated with six or more organizations which have been declared Communist and subversive by the Attorney General of the United States and the Committee on Un-American Activities. His affiliation with these organizations is as follows:

George B. Murphy, Jr., was executive secretary of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Washington, D. C. He was an endorser of the Emergency Peace Mobilization, and a vice chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. He has served as a vice president of the International Workers Order, and as a speaker for the Scottsboro Defense Committee. In July of 1950 he was the signer of a statement issued by the Council on African Affairs opposing the United States policy in Korea.

SUPERIOR PRINT SHOP----- \$951.96 (printing)

This printing establishment is owned by Tilla Minowitz, 3416 Tenth Place SE., Washington, D. C., and is located at 607 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Minowitz was subpoenaed by the Committee on Un-American Activities during the course of this investigation of communism in the District of Columbia. She appeared as a witness before the committee on July 6, 1949, at which time she refused to answer all questions regarding her membership in the Communist Party. She also refused to answer questions regarding contributions made by her to the Communist Party.⁷

THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD- \$430.00 (analysis of bill and 5,000 copies of such analysis)

This organization was the subject of a report by the Committee on Un-American Activities dated September 17, 1950, wherein the Committee on Un-American Activities cited this organization as being the “legal bulwark of the Communist Party.”⁸

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL

CHAIRMAN

Jerry J. O’Connell

TREASURER

Bruce Waybur

EXECUTIVE TREASURER

Edith Pratt

REGISTERED LOBBYISTS

Jerry J. O’Connell
John B. Stone

⁷ The entire testimony of Tilla Minowitz appears on pp. 725-734 of the committee publication, Communism in the District of Columbia—Part I.

⁸ Made H. Rept. No. 3123, September 21, 1950.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL—Continued

DISTRICT OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES

- | | |
|---|--|
| Chicago: | Wilmington, Del.: |
| Ruth Belmont | Leon V. Anderson, secretary |
| Chicago Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill | Delaware Committee to Defeat the Mundt bill |
| 179 West Washington Street | 826 Poplar Street |
| Miami Beach, Fla.: | Philadelphia, Pa.: |
| Helen Lee Barclay | Adele Margolis |
| Freedom House Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill | Philadelphia Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill |
| 1611 Michigan Avenue | Room 800 Professional Building |
| New York, N. Y.: | 1831 Chestnut Street |
| Isadore Blumberg | Trenton, N. J.: |
| New York Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill | Rev. Harry R. Pine |
| Room 822, 11 West Forty-second Street | New Jersey Citizens Committee Against the Mundt Bill |
| San Francisco, Calif.: | 1237 Greenwood Avenue |
| Elmer P. Delaney | Denver, Colo.: |
| San Francisco Committee to Oppose the Mundt-Ferguson Bill | Helen L. Gordon |
| Grant Building | Colorado Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill |
| Market Street at Seventh | 4320 East Twelfth Avenue |
| Santa Cruz, Calif.: | |
| Edward M. Vierra, chairman | |
| Santa Cruz Citizens Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill | |
| 123 Stanford Avenue | |

SPONSORS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL

- | | |
|--|--|
| Rabbi Michael Alper, New York, N. Y. | Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles, Calif. |
| Hon. Thurman Arnold, Washington, D. C. | Jerry Gilliam, Norfolk, Va. |
| Stringfellow Barr, New York, N. Y. | J. W. Gitt, York, Pa. |
| Mr. and Mrs. Theodore O. Behre, New Orleans, La. | Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss. |
| Angela Bambace, Baltimore, Md. | Prof. Fowler Harper, New Haven, Conn. |
| Elmer Benson, Appleton, Minn. | Donald Henderson, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Hon. John T. Bernard, Chicago, Ill. | Charles Houston, Washington, D. C. |
| Edwin Bjorkman, Asheville, N. C. | Rev. Kenneth DeP. Hughes, Cambridge, Mass. |
| Algernon D. Black, New York, N. Y. | James Imbrie, Lawrenceville, N. J. |
| Scott Buchanan, Richmond, Mass. | Hon. Leo Isaacson, New York, N. Y. |
| Dr. Robert K. Burns, Baltimore, Md. | Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| LaVonne Busch, Reno, Nev. | Robert W. Kenny, Los Angeles, Calif. |
| Angus Cameron, Boston, Mass. | Paul J. Kern, New York, N. Y. |
| Prof. A. J. Carlson, Chicago, Ill. | Prof. Curtis MacDougall, Evanston, Ill. |
| Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Cambridge, Mass. | James McLeish, Newark, N. J. |
| Rabbi J. X. Cohen, New York, N. Y. | Rev. Jack McMichael, New York, N. Y. |
| Hon. Benjamin J. Davis, New York, N. Y. | Dr. Alexander Meikeljohn, Berkeley, Calif. |
| Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill. | Samuel D. Menin, Denver, Colo. |
| James Durkin, New York, N. Y. | Arthur Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Clifford J. Durr, Washington, D. C. | Hon. Fred G. Moritt, Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, New Haven, Conn. | Prof. Stuart Mudd, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York, N. Y. | Hon. Stanley Novak, Detroit, Mich. |
| Edward E. Fisher, Washington, D. C. | Grant Oakes, Chicago, Ill. |
| Abram Flaxer, New York, N. Y. | Oliver T. Palmer, Washington, D. C. |
| Clark Foreman, New York, N. Y. | Father Clarence Parker, Chicago, Ill. |
| | Max Perlow, New York, N. Y. |
| | Morris Pizer, New York, N. Y. |

SPONSORS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL—Continued

Abraham Pomerantz, New York, N. Y.	Dr. Joseph W. Straley, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Judge Joseph H. Rainey, Philadelphia, Pa.	Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.
Prof. William G. Rice, Madison, Wis.	Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn.
O. John Rogge, New York, N. Y.	Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
Paul Ross, New York, N. Y.	Louis Untermyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. Frederick Schuman, Williamstown, Mass.	Mark Van Doren, New York, N. Y.
Prof. Karl Shapiro, Baltimore, Md.	Dr. Harry F. Ward, Palisade, N. J.
Prof. Harlow Shapley, Cambridge, Mass.	Mary Van Kleeck, Woodstock, N. Y.
I. F. Stone, Washington, D. C.	

In order to fully understand the objectives of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, it is important to examine the background of the officers who were most active in this organization.

Jerry J. O'Connell, chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, was loaned by the Progressive Party of the State of Washington to become chairman of the committee in 1948.

O'Connell was born at Butte, Mont., on June 14, 1909. He was graduated from Carroll College, Helena, Mont., in 1931, and subsequently attended Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. When 21 years of age, he was elected to the Montana State House of Representatives, where he served from 1931 to 1934. He was elected to the Seventy-fifth Congress of the United States, representing the First District of the State of Montana.

The files of the Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Jerry O'Connell was a speaker at a function of the American Friends of the Chinese People, and later attended the banquet held by that organization. This organization was cited by the committee on March 29, 1944, as a Communist-front organization. O'Connell participated in functions of the American League for Peace and Democracy and extended greetings to the American Committee for Peace and Democracy, held in Washington, D. C., January 6-8, 1939. He was a member of the national committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy in 1939. This organization has also been cited as a Communist-front organization by the Committee on Un-American Activities and by former Attorney General Tom Clark. Mr. O'Connell was listed as a sponsor of the American Relief Ship for Spain in 1938. This organization was one of several Communist Party-front enterprises which raised funds for Communist Spain. It was cited by the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944.

Jerry O'Connell was a speaker at the Freedom Crusade Congress of the Civil Rights Congress in 1949. This organization was cited by the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947 as—

dedicated not to the broader issue of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists in the Communist Party.

Former Attorney General Tom Clark cited the Civil Rights Congress as "subversive" and classified it as "Communist" in letters furnished the Loyalty Review Board on December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.

Under the auspices of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Jerry O'Connell sent greetings to pro-Communist Mme. Sun-Yat-sen, according to the Far East Spotlight (publication of this

organization), November 1948, page 14. This organization was cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark on April 27, 1949.

The official Call to a Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, June 7, 1940, listed O'Connell as a sponsor of the conference. The Committee on Un-American Activities listed this conference as— an important part of the solar system of the Communist Party front organization, which founded the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in 1940.

The June 23, 1947, issue of the Daily Worker, official newspaper of the Communist Party, discloses that Jerry J. O'Connell signed a letter of praise to that paper. O'Connell was speaker at a function of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in January 1938. This organization has been cited as a Communist front by this committee.

Jerry O'Connell was also listed by the Daily Worker, May 3, 1938, page 3, as a speaker at a function of the International Labor Defense. The International Labor Defense was cited as the "legal defense arm of the Communist Party of the United States" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1939; January 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944. On September 24, 1942, former Attorney General Francis Biddle cited the organization as "the legal arm of the Communist Party." Subject organization was also cited by former Attorney General Clark as "subversive and Communist" on June 1 and September 21, 1948.

Jerry O'Connell was listed as a national sponsor of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy on its letterhead dated July 6, 1938. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

A membership list of the National Lawyers Guild dated 1939 listed Jerry J. O'Connell, of Butte, Mont., as a member. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. On September 19, 1950, this committee issued a report outlining in detail the organization's activities and its adherence to the Communist Party line.

New Masses, which has been cited as the "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party" by this committee, and as a "Communist periodical" by former Attorney General Francis Biddle, carried articles by Jerry O'Connell in its issues of November 1937 and February 1938.

Committee records further reflect that Jerry J. O'Connell spoke at a function of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, at which Earl Browder also spoke. Mr. O'Connell also spoke at a function of the Yorkville division, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, in 1937. The issue of New Masses of July 20, 1937, reported that Jerry J. O'Connell was one of the speakers at the first anniversary of the Anti-Fascist Struggle in Spain, held under the auspices of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy at Madison Square Garden on July 19, 1937. This organization has been cited as Communist by the Committee on Un-American Activities in reports dated January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944, and by former Attorney General Tom Clark on April 27, 1949.

Jerry O'Connell is listed as an instructor at the Seattle Labor School, fall term, 1947. This school was cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party," by former Attorney General Tom Clark on December 4, 1947. The Daily Worker of June 6, 1949, reported that Jerry O'Connell was one of those who signed a statement in behalf of the 11 Communist leaders during their recent trial in New York.

According to Spotlight on the Far East, April 1948, page 6, Bruce Waybur, secretary-treasurer of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, was a member of a delegation to the State Department sponsored by the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East. The National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East was cited as a Communist organization by former Attorney General Tom Clark in his letter to the Loyalty Review Board released to the press July 25, 1949.

Bruce Waybur was listed as a member of the Washington Book Shop on the membership list subpoenaed by the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1941. The Washington Book Shop Association was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in lists which he prepared for the use of the Loyalty Review Board released to the press July 25, 1949. This group was also cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944.

Waybur was a member of a delegation of the Civil Rights Congress, as shown in the March 19, 1948, issue of the Communist Daily Worker. The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, in its Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, cited the Civil Rights Congress as—

dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party * * * controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it.

Attorney General Tom Clark cited the Civil Rights Congress as "subversive" and classified it as "Communist" in letters furnished the Loyalty Review Board and released to the press July 25, 1949.

The Daily Worker of April 1, 1948, reported that Bruce Waybur of the United Electrical Workers was a member of a delegation of the American Jewish Labor Council, which organization was cited by the Attorney General in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board.

Bruce Waybur was registered as a lobbyist for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, in 1948. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was first cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report No. 1476, dated January 3, 1940 (p. 13), which states that "the evidence before the Committee indicates, however, that the leadership of some 10 or 12 constituent unions of the CIO, out of a total of some 48 unions, is more than tinged with communism. The evidence shows that some of their leaders are either card-holding members of the Communist Party or subservient followers of that 'party's line.'" The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was recently expelled from the CIO for following the Communist Party line.

CONCLUSION

The Committee on Un-American Activities is unanimous in its belief that the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was organized not as a legitimate lobbying enterprise, but rather as a propaganda adjunct of the Communist Party. The work of this organization, in many instances, was performed by the Communist Party, and it was at all times wholly supported by the Communist Party.

The Committee on Un-American Activities is well aware of the fact that there has been opposition to antisubversive legislation in legitimate quarters which in no way were connected with the Communist Party. The committee at this time is taking no issue with such legitimate opposition. It is solely concerned in this report with advising the American public that individuals who knowingly and actively support such a propaganda outlet as the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill are actually aiding and abetting the Communist program in the United States.



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